Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1835. [No. 2,531.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 tons Burthen,

"*THE CARNATIC*,"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

"*THE MALABAR*;

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here in this month, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND Co. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 28th Oct., 1835.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MARQUIS OF HASTINGS" CLARKSON, Commander, expected here early in November, and will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon. Apply to McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG AND CO.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, 450 Tons, G. WEBSTER, Commander, will be dispatched early in November, calling at Tellicherry and Cannanore, carries a Surgeon—Apply to Captain WEBSTER, on board, or at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co's. Office, where plans of the Cabins may be had.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1835.

PASSAGE TO LONDON CALLING ON THE MALABAR COAST, AND AT THE CAPE.

THE fine teak Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, G. RICHARDSON, Commander, carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched about the 10th Proximo.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO., of whom plans of the cabins may be had.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1835.

FOR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE HERO OF MALOWN, 500 Tons, will sail in the course of next month, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, and calling at Cork for orders. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain GRUNDY, on board, or at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. office, where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 28th October, 1835.

NOTICE.—NEILGHERRIES.

THE public are respectfully informed that the partnership existing between DAVIS AND CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and any sums due to the concern are requested to be paid over to JOHN RYAN, the partner continuing in Trade.

WILLIAM DAVIS.
JOHN RYAN.

Neilgherries, Ootacamund, 10th Sept., 1835.

WM. DAVIS begs to state that he intends carrying on Farming and Gardening, also curing Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Humps, Buttocks, &c. on an extensive scale.

JOHN RYAN (late conductor) humbly solicits the patronage of his friends, as a Shopkeeper; and hopes that as they have raised him from the ranks they will still kindly go on recommending him.

DESTOURNELL'S COS. CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, and of one dozen each, price 20 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

A fresh arrival per Marie, now landing, at 25 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 28th October. 1835.

TYPES FOR SALE,—An assortment of the above, lately received from Wm. Thorowgood, London. Apply to Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, Oct. 28th, 1835.

THIS day Wednesday, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will submit for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a great variety of Goods, consisting of as follows, viz. Shirting and Sheeting Cloths, Scarlet Broad Cloths, coarse Cloths, Tin Plates, a great variety of Hardware, Tarpaulins; about 100 Hams, 20 Hhds. of Pale Ale, fit for present use, and 240 dozens of French Claret, a few Marine Barometers and Thermometers.

AT HALF PAST 12,

Any carriages or cattle that may offer.

Nesbit Lane, 28th Oct., 1835.

DESTOURNEL'S COS. CLARET.

THERE will be sold by Public Auction on Wednesday the 11th November, by Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., 60 Cases of one dozen each, quart bottles, and 10 Cases 2 dozens each Pint bottles, of this highly esteemed Claret, commissioned by the Byculla Club direct from the Proprietor, and quality approved of, but being rejected by the Club on account of the price is now thus offered for public Sale, for the account of whom it may concern.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1835.

HORSES.

JUST landed from the Ship Tauze—the undermentioned 3 valuable Arab Horses highly meriting attention, vizt:—

"Bruce"—a young Racer, lately the property of Dr. Ross of Bagdad, who received him from the Shaik of the same place. Price Rs 1000.

"Breesh." from the same stud, a horse of splendid action, and remarkably docile. R. 1500.

"Poluskie." lately the property of a Police Officer at Bussorah; a very powerful horse and well adapted for a charger. Rs. 1,000.

Further particulars to be known on application to Mess. BECK and Co., Apollo House.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE the son of our senior Partner, and FURDOONJEE SORABJEE have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future, will be conducted under the style of JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, SON'S AND CO.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND CO.

Bombay, 22d Oct., 1835.

N. B. It is requested that all parties having claims against the late firm of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co., will immediately send them in for adjustment.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A FEW Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS AND CO. of London, are for sale at the office of the undersigned, in sets of £ 150, 300, and 400, at the exchange of 1 | 10½ per Bombay Rupee; and £ 500 and upwards, at the exchange of 1 | 11 per Rupee. From parties at out-stations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1835.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

ON sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, and CO'S. Office, at 1 | 11, 30 days' sight.

Bombay, 28th Octr., 1835.

AGRA BANK.

BILLS on the above Bank will be drawn for small amounts to suit Shareholders, on application to

DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 28th Octr., 1835.

BEER.—Hodgson, Bass, Alsopp, and Ind and Smith, ripe and of superior quality, in quantities of not less than six dozen, at SIX AND HALF Rupees per dozen, Cash. Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, at the Godowns of MR. GREY.

Rampart Row, 28th October, 1835.

NEW

Calcutta Laudable Society,

INSTITUTED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

BY TRANSFER FROM THE

Seventh Calcutta Laudable Society.

(The first of the series instituted on the 1st of Jan. 1795.)

AND INCORPORATED WITH THE

THIRTEENTH

Supplementary Laudable Society,

ON THE 1ST JULY, 1835.

DIRECTORS:

T. E. M. TURTON, Esq.
R. H. COCKERELL, Esq.
B. HARDING, Esq.
Capt. J. W. J. OUSELEY.
W. BRUCE, Esq.
Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.
T. HOLROYD, Esq.
C. B. GREENLAW, Esq. and
W. H. TWENTYMAN, ESQ.

The object of this Society is to secure a certain Provision at the lowest possible rate; the value of each Share at 6,000 Rupees is, on an equal return for the Premiums paid which would have resulted from the lately projected Government Insurance Office; whilst the extremely economical scale of management in the New Laudable Society, less than 1,2 | 3 per Cent. upon the Annual Premium, enables the Directors to look forward with confidence to a considerable Surplus. They have the authority of Mr. CURNIN, that with a fair Share of the business of the Public, the rates of Insurance in the New Laudable Society, will yield, on an average, upwards of Sa. Rs. 8,000 per Share. Whatever it may be it is at present proposed to divide, the Surplus amongst the Survivors in equal proportion to the Premium paid by them respectively.—Should the shares be continued at Sa. Rs. 6,000, and the out-turn yield, Sa. Rs. 8,000, the Society will divide amongst its surviving Members, on each term of five years, the whole of the Surplus,—being equivalent to one-fourth of the total Premium subscribed. Successive accumulations will enable the Insurer to discontinue a proportionate number of Shares; thus combining the two important functions of an Insurance Society and a Savings' Bank, upon a considerable scale. In Insurances for securing Marriage Settlements and, for other similar objects, the advantages of this system are obvious.

Hence, the above Society is strictly one of mutual Insurance, in which there is no division of interests amongst the parties concerned; consequently, there being no Proprietors distinct, from the Assured, who are at once Proprietors, Assurers and Assured, the Society stands independent of the control of individuals in the character of Patrons, Presidents, Directors, &c. chosen by a body of Proprietors, not necessarily Assured in the Society, and deriving profit from the Subscriptions of the Assured.

Half yearly Meetings of the Assured are held, to which the accounts of the Society are submitted.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY

On the 1st August, 1835.

Lives Insured 481 } on { Shares 1258, averaging 2 3 | 5

per Life, or Sa. Rs. 15,600 at Sa. Rs. 6000 per Share.

FUNDS.

SICCA RUPEES 4,30,000;

(Exclusive of Sa. Rs., 4000 paid on each lapsed Share, since 1st January last). invested in Government Securities and deposit of Government and Bank Stock.

The lapses during the first half year amounted to 1, 2 | 5 per Cent. or 2, 4 | 5 per Cent per annum.

Present value of lapsed Shares, Sa. Rs. 18,288 per Share, over and above the 4000 Rs. paid on each Share.

Insurances taken from ¼ to 10 Shares on one Life.

Application for Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society.—Blank Forms for Life Insurance and Admission to the Society,—to be made to the Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
J. CULLEN, *Secretary*.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few six dozen Chests of Hock, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1835.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., Sherry in Wood from the following Houses, viz.

Messrs. Rusken, Telford, and Co..... at Rs. 500 per butt.
Duff and Legh.... at Rs. 350 per hhd.

Bombay, October 28th, 1835.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs FORBES & Co., a small quantity of highly flavored Laroge Claret, vintage 1827, in three dozen cases, by "LaMarie," from Bordeaux, from Messrs. W. and D. JOHNSTON—Price Rs. 60 per Case.

Bombay, 28th October, 1835.

ADVERTISEMET.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAIKH HEDAYUTOOLLAH having contracted to purchase from SHARIFF EBRAHIM BIN SHARIFF ABDULLAH MOONSHEE, commonly called LONDOO MEYA, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House thereon, built and standing, situated without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Erskine Road, and in the neighbourhood of Mukhdoom Moonshee, Londay, and Assessed under (No. 15.);—Any person or persons having any Claim or Demand by way of Mortgage or inheritable right therein are hereby requested to make the same known to Mr. MORJAN, Attorney for the Purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom,—Dated this 27th October, 1835.

ખબર. ખબર*

ખબર. જીમાંથી. આપીયિએ.નેખ. કે દારિત્રમાર્ગ. શરીર. કુલરાંકીત્ર. ખીત. શરીર. ગ્રબ્ધકુલ. ગુનશી. જેરૂને. લેાનકુમી માં. કરીનેખી. કે-છે. તેરૂને. પાસેથી. નોંધ. અથવા. જમીન. તેપર. ધરબાએલું. તકમાર છે. તે. ઉપર. વેચાનું. લેવાનું. શાદું. કરેછે* ઈ. પ્રીલકન. શ્રી. ગુમેણકુનાં. બાઈરમેટ. મ રશકીનરોડનાં. રશનાપર. ગ્રબ્ધકુમ. ગુનશી. લેાનડેની. પડેાશત્રેાછે. અને. તેપર. માણાસત્રે નટનેા. નંગ્રબ્ધર. ૧૫ ત્રેાછે*કરેક. બ્ધણી. અથવા. બ્ધણીઓ. જોઈએનેા. દાવેા. અથવા. માંગણું. ગેરથી. અથવા. વારસાઈથી. અથવા. કરેક. બીજી. પરકારથી. પેાંચતેા. હાલતેા. ઉપર. કહેલા. ખરીદદારનાં. વકીલ. મીશતર. મારફતને. આજથી. દીન. ૧૪ ત્રેા જાહેર. કરે. મુદત. ઉપરાંત. ક્રેાક. દરદાવેા. કરશેતેા. તે. શરતે. રદ. અને. બાતલ. જાસે* તા૦ ૨૭ ઓ. અકટેબર. ૧૮૩૫

MOOLLA HUTCHIM, begs to inform the Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations that he has just received 75 large Persian superior Horses from Hiran, and another Batch of 70 Arab Horses of the best breed, amongst which, are some Racers, good Chargers, and others, which will suit every purpose.

Bombay, Oct. 28th, 1835.

A CARD.

J. SMITH, Hair Dresser, &c. begs leave most respectfully, to announce to the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Inhabitants generally of Bombay and its vicinities, that he has fitted up apartments in Medow Street, near to Messrs. Yates and Co's. where he hopes by assiduity and attention to business, he may be enabled to give every satisfaction to those who may be pleased to honor him with their support.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own Houses.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... „ 2
Interest Bonds..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... „ 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

Gazette Office, 28th October, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants; of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 28th Oct., 1835.

THE RETIRING FUND.

At a General Meeting of the Officers of the Honorable Company's Military service held at Poona on Saturday the 22nd of August 1835, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee on Mr. Curnin's Fund, Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson was unanimously called to the chair.

Captain Elder President of the Committee being called upon from the Chair read the Report, and thereafter Lieutenant Woodward read a paper dissenting from certain parts of the Report.

1. It was proposed by Colonel Stevenson, and seconded by Major Spiller and carried unanimously, that the Report now read be received.

2. Proposed by Major Spiller and seconded by Major Miller and carried, that the President of the Committee do transmit a copy of the Report to Mr. Curnin requesting him to favor the committee with such remarks as he may feel disposed to offer thereon, for the consideration of the officers of the Honorable Co's. service at this station.

3. Proposed by Lieut. Hunter and seconded by Lieut. Grant, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Committee for their report.

4. Proposed by Capt. Coghlan and seconded by Lieut. St. John and carried, that as the merits of Mr. Curnin's first and second plans have been adverted to at this meeting, the paper just read by Lieut. Woodward be also transmitted to Mr. Curnin, notwithstanding that Mr. Curnin has avowed his abandonment of a part of his first plan.

5. Proposed by Major Miller and second by Lieut. Crocket and carried, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) T. STEVENSON,
Lieut. Col., H. A.,
Chairman.

In siging the Report of Committee I was inclined to do so from the general tenor thereof being hostile to the establishment of the plan under their consideration, but as many of their objections refer equally to all Funds, I beg to be allowed to point out wherein I dissent from them.

Objection to Para 11th. A careful management of the Funds at its first institution, will, in my opinion, if founded on Mr. Curnin's *first scheme of immediate donation*, put its stability (by which I would be understood to mean its capabitity of meeting all demands against it without calling on the Army for any extra subscription) beyond a doubt, which I will presently attempt to prove.

(Here two paragraps are blotted out, relating to Paras 12 and 13 of the Report)

In Para's 15 and 16. It is stated as a great objection against Mr Curnin's plan that a fortunate Regiment would reap less advantage than an unfortunate one, thus, that many would pay for their own supercession. This appears like a contradiction, as all having commenced with the same prospects, the fortunate to be so, must have *already superseded* the unfortunate; Undeniably this Fund will have the effect of bringing all to something like an equality, but if one has superseded me as a Lieutenant, and I do the same by him as a Captain, it does in my opinion, constitute what is generally understood by that term. But if this be used as an argument agaist the Fund, I would ask whether a fortunate Captain would consult his own interest in refusing to belong to it, simply because it levelled the distinction of rank between himself and his unfortunate contemporaries? Were such interested and narrow views to guide the Army at large in their decision, no Retiring Fund could ever be established, as even the famed Bonus system, by purchasing the resignation of Lieutenant Colonels and other Field officers, would require the *unfortunate* to aid the lucky, in preserving the relative distances between the two: thus for instance, the Captains of the 19th and subalterns of our own Left Wing (both passing fortunate,) would have their promotion accelerated in a like degree with our Captains and subalterns.

In Para 17th It is observed that the proposed rate of subscription will bear heavy on Ensigns of 8. 9. and 10 years (there are not 4 of the latter); true it will do so, but is it not an essential principle of this Fund, and one which in the opinion of many, constitutes its chief advantage, that it is founded on service, not rank? If the unlucky require promotion and cannot get it otherwise, they must pay for it (and here it may be noticed is a case worthy of the consideration of such of the fortunate as may be charitably inclined.)

Para 18th adverts to the difference of allowances in Bengal and Bombay, and the consequent hardship of requiring the same subscriptions from both: the preceding objection refers equally to this, but granting it as valid, can we expect strangers to aid us? No! instead of attacking the Bengal officers, extra field allowances, the Members of the Committee should have looked amongst themselves, and they would have found ensign Renny, Lieutenants Woodward and Jacobs all called on to pay the same, tho' the pay and allowances of the three are very different, and vary from Rs 180 to 600 or 700 per measem. ensign Dickenson and Lieutenant Shortrede also; and not have left our own staff, Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery (and even Infantry Officers holding companys) to the enjoyments which are so jealously denied our more needy brethren; When all reap the same immediate and ultimate benefits, all must pay alike without regard to rank or pay.

With regard to Mr. Curnin's tables of Mortality, it would seem almost superfluous to state they were made up from those "formerly in the service," as it would be difficult to imagine by what means any one could frame Tables of *mortality* from those now in it; The London Tables I should imagine refer to life in England: even if in India, the framers thereof could hardly have had access to the same documents as Mr. C., but it would probably be far more satisfactory to the Army at large, that the whole of the Tables and calculations, should, by and on the part of the officers, be submitted to the most eminent actuary in England, and on their report should depend the ultimate adoption or rejection of the Scheme. Let those who think Mr. C. has assumed too high a rate of mortality (even taking into consideration "the different habits and modes of life") take an army List of 1834, and compare with it one of the present: year of season 1817 the former gives 48, the lattter 28; of 20, the former 87, the latter 59; of 22, the former 32, the latter 24.

Para 20. If the system of allowing the Pensions to accumulate at compound interest for the benefit of individuals should in some few cases operate as an inducement for those to remain who would otherwise resign immediately, so also would the chance decrease of their ever benefiting thereby. Some must remain, and it would be injustice to deprive those of any part of the value of their annuity.

Lastly. The committe recommend the scheme for adoption provided the Honorable Court will guarantee the annuities without calling on the army for any extra subcriptions—I will however, with permission, engage the attention of the meeting for 5 minutes, and then leave it to the Juniors to say whether they will contribute towards it.

Objections to the scheme last proposed by Mr. Curnin, and now reported on by the committee: and first as to its stability.

The Honorable Company's allowance of £1500 per Battalion, is composed of 3 items, the Offreckonings,—present pension list, and such a sum as in addition to this latter, it is (or shall be) calculated the maximum of the pension list will hereafter amount to. Such being the case it is certain that these two latter, amounting to £37,000 per annum, will not, on an average of 30 years, be more than sufficient to pay them Government Pensions.

As therefore it is proposed to allow all Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and Captains to retire immediately on a free annuity of £630, 525, and 420 per annum respectively, it follows, that on each of these, £265, 233, and 228 must come from the Funds of the Army.—Further, all officers, on completing their term of service, are to be entitled to an annuity of £420 per annum, increased by one guinea a year for every hundred rupees contributed to the Fund. Now these latter Officers, in order to have paid any part of their Fund annuity, which is £228 (being the difference between his 420 and 192 Captains pensions), must have contributed thereto more than the equivalent of 100 guineas, (Rs. 10,000). Few who retired during the first 10 or 12 years would have paid even that sum; none will have paid their whole difference of £333, but the Juniors whose subscriptions and donations of one year's difference of pay of each rank, (presuming him to be a Lieutenant Colonel) would amount to Rs. 12,140 (it may be here remarked that this latter officer is the only one who contributes agreeably to Mr. Curnin's former scheme) and from him upwards, the contributions of each decrease, according to the rank and service of the individuals, consequently the liability of the Fund increases from hence, and varies between £1 and 265 per annum, for each retired officer. The offreckonings will not suffice to cover this, as we cannot calculate on their having merged into this new channel under 20 years, and as I presume it is only intended that we should have a life interest in them, 5 years value would be nothing. An expedient has however been suggested, to remedy this want of funds, by levying such difference of pay from all officers on promotion, as shall meet the deficiency. By some it is stated that the amount of this difference of pay is to be regulated by, and not to exceed the unpaid arrears of each officer. If such is the case, whilst I admit the policy and justice of it, (were there any possibility of the senior's so doing,) I must at the same time state my entire conviction (which cannot be shaken by a *mere assertion* to the contrary,) that this scheme is based on nothing, and that a few years would witness its downfall, leaving us to mourn over the infatuation of a moment, which caused us to throw away our present prospects, for a mere temporary run of promotion, by which few would benefit, and all would incur ruin.

Mr. Curnin has stated, that there will be Funds sufficient to enable all officers to retire immediately, who, on the institution of the Fund, may have served their time. The only funds available the first year, would be the Honorable Court's allowance of £18,000 and the subscriptions of the Army about £12,000. It is not too much to suppose, that 15 Lieutenant Colonels, 20 Majors, and 10 Captains, would immediately take advantage of the free annuities, and their pensions, amounting to £24,150 per annum, would leave only £5,850: thus the greatest part of the Fund would be appropriated for 13 years, and then, in addition to the £5,850, what should we have to depend on? Nothing but the difference of pay caused by the retirement of the 45 officers. The whole of the majorities, however, thus opened, the Captains of seasons 1811, 12, 13, and 14 would be promoted hereto, and it is extremely doubtful whether these latter officers would prefer foregoing their difference of Pay, or the ultimate benefit of the Fund, but supposing the former, such receipts could not be calculated on for the payment of annual pensions: it would require a funded capital, and as we commence without that, we must by a careful management accumulate it.

Having now as I hope convinced some few of the present meeting of the utter and hopeless instability of this last proposed scheme, except it be based on a large difference of pay of each rank attained, I would beg to make a few remarks on the absolute injustice of submitting such a proposition to the Junior ranks of the Army. In all schemes of this nature hitherto proposed, the *subscriptions* of one and all, were to commence at the same time, and the benefits derivable made equal to the value of the subscriptions of the Junior. Thus, although this latter paid more than the senior, when the higher rates of pay he would receive thereby, be taken into consideration, it will be found more than counterbalanced. But in Mr. Curnin's, as in all preceding, we, juniors, pay the most, and are modestly asked to forego the difference of pay, without which *Rank*, not only in the *Hon'ble Company's Service*, but in all parts of the civilized world loses much of its enjoyments. The inability of the seniors to pay their arrears was admitted as a valid objection to the most splendid scheme yet proposed, and in order to remove it, the ingenious expedient was adopted, of reversing the column headed "immediate Donations" and substituting for these two obnoxious words "Donations of seniors to be liquidated by withholding difference of pay and allowances from the Junior"; thus the Ensign of one year, was told that he need not pay his arrears of 91 Rupees, but that instead thereof, by a tax on all promotion, the Fund would withold 34,309; in like manner, we hear the unlucky officer of 12 years stand forth an advocate for these schemes, and state his inability to make good the 5,208 Rs. required of him, little imagining that he is himself advocating, though blindly, an expedient which would make him pay 12 or 14,000 in the same manner as he might his former 5,208. In addition to all this, the army is to guarantee to the Hon'ble Court the Funds, they doing the same by us as to the payments. Undoubtedly a Fund of this kind might be bolstered up for some years; any small deficiency at first would be lightly felt by so large a number, but the conclusion is to be dreaded, when all will conspire to ruin the few last stragglers, who, after payment of their own shares, and that of others, will be answerable to the Honorable Court for the excess of expenditure caused by the happiness of their seniors: the lower in the list, the greater the number for whom we are answerable.

Mr. Curnin's first scheme of immediate donations ensured its own stability. The Fund was to give £525 per annum to all retiring officers; of this £192 was the retiring pension of a Captain (as that rank only would be attained without the Fund) and is paid out of the Honorable Company's allowance of £1,000 per battalion, or £37,000 per annum to the Bombay Army (to which alone I refer), the remaining £333 would be the equivalent of each officers contributions) i. e. Subscriptions at the rate of 5. 10. 15. 20 and 25 Rs. per mensem, improved at compound interest, and also increased by a proportion of the various sums fallen to the fund by lapsed lives. If therefore this £37,000 per annum be sufficient to pay the Government Pensions of Captains, and all such officers as may hereafter retire, what doubt can exist as to its stability?

Of the sum of £37,000, £18,000 only would be immediately available, 19,000 being the amount of the present pension list: the former of these two sums is equal to the Pension of 94 Captains, and the latter 99: a reference to the pension list of Bombay will authorize the assumption that one half thereof will be lapsed in 8 years, and the remaining half in 13. Thus that we shall immediately have £18,000 or 94 Captains pensions, in 1844 £27,500 or 143, in 1849, the whole amount thereof.

To facilitate the comprehension of this subject, as well as to prove what I assert, I have drawn up the annexed Table. Columns No. 1 and 2 shew the number of officers of each season in the army, No. 3 their present age (calculating their arrival at 18) No. 4 is the result of Mr Curnin's Tables of Mortality applied to No. 2. No. 5 The annuitants each year allowing for entries at the rate of 5 per Cent in preference to a maximum of 13 consecutive years annuitant) till 1758, from which time I have taken them off in 13 years.

Season.	*No. of Officers of each in July* 1835.	*Present Age of* 18 *at arrival.*	*No. who will survive the age of 42 agreeable to Mr. Curnins Table of mortality.*	*Annuitans on the Fund each year allowing 5 p. Cts. deaths per annum.*	*Year.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1811	11	42	11	11	1837
12	5	41	5	16	8
13	5	40	5	20	9
14	1	39	1	20	1840
15	0	38	0	19	1
16	8	37	8	26	2
17	28	36	23	47	3
18	34	35	25	69	4
19	56	34	41	105	5
20	59	33	38	136	6
21	32	32	21	149	7
22	24	31	15	156	8
23	38	30	23	170	9
24	11	29	7	168	1850
25	64	28	37	195	1
26	57	27	33	217	2
27	63	26	36	240	3
28	28	25	14	241	4
29	12	24	6	235	5
30	12	23	6	229	6
31	17	22	8	225	7
32	11	21	5	219	8
33	17	20	8	216	9
34	1	19	1	206	1860
35		18		186	1
				172	2
				150	3
				143	4
				108	5
				77	6
				33	7
				20	8
				14	9
				8	1870
				0	71
				4,246	

A Reference to this List will shew that (should the Fund be instituted in June 1836.) The annuitants in 1850 would only amount 163—4 years after which they would have attained their maximum (viz.) 241. For the 10 years comprised between 1851 and 1860 the payments under this head would exceed the amount granted by the Honorable Court, but this excess of expenditure would be more than counterbalanced by the surplus of the first 15 years.

It is stated that few who have served their time would agree to pay up so large a sum to entitle them to the benefits; of course they best know their own interests; but with slight modifications, I think we might make it the interest of many to do so: I do not however consider their non-retirement an objection to the Fund, but rather in favor thereof, on the same principle as proposed by a "Madras Officer" in a Bonus scheme. Their retirement would moreover be an inducement for many to hold aloof from the Fund in hopes of sharing in the Offreckonings.

Numbers of Officers who are now holding on merely awaiting the decision of the Army on this proposal will retire on its final settlement, whether we give them an annuity for so doing or not.

Who, it may be asked, are the great advocates for the free annuities? why, the senior Captains, as they will principally benefit thereby: grant them this and will they then subscribe to our Fund? Undoubtedly not, but refuse it, and most will; to the Juniors, the benefits in either case are nearly equal, if not more than counterbalanced by the retirement of younger men. In our wish to benefit the seniors, we must not altogether lose sight of the Juniors: I shall therefore take it for granted, that (there being no inducement to remain) most would retire as they become entitled to do so; column No. 2 will thus become the number of steps gained annually (for whether by retirement, death, or absorption amongst the Seniors, they are equally steps gained); thus the Regiment of Artillery, between the seasons 1811 and 20 has 19 Officers, from Captain Gibson to Lieutenant Lechmere, all of whom may retire by 1846; a majority would surely do so; meantime, promotion would be in proportion to the numbers of such, and eventually, however low down, the present Juniors would, by a moderate payment out of the increased allowances given them by the Fund, be enabled to retire on £525 per annum.

It does not appear to me that we are bound either wholly to adopt or reject Mr. Curnin's scheme, but that, in case of adoption, we may make such modifications as we find necessary. Thus for instance the Table of arrears would require alteration to meet the case of each individual in the army, for, as it now stands, an officer of the several grades not promoted in the 4th 11th. 19th. or 22nd. year would pay the first year's difference of pay twice, and the officer promoted under these several terms, would evade the payment altogether; he has proposed to grant free annuities to all, who, on the first institution of the Fund, may have served their time; I think superior advantages would accrue to the Army from not doing so, but as however it is not the benefit of any particular class, but that of all that should be considered, the value of their annuities should be calculated on a different system. A Lieutenant Colonel being entitled to his Government pension of £365, might surely buy an annuity of any amount in addition thereto, at a rate proportioned to his age; and the value thereof should be less than the same in annuity offices in England. Those whose arrears are small might liquidate them at once, others by foregoing their difference of pay on promotion till such time as it was made good; meantime of course, like all other debts, it must go on increasing at compound interest (if this latter was not kept down by an extra monthly subscription). Another class of Officers who, from divers causes, are actually unable to pay, might forego the difference of pay for such period as they calculated their promotion had been accelerated, and receive the value only of that and their subscriptions in addition to a Captain's pension.

(Signed) H. WOODWARD,
Lieutenant, B. E. Regt.

POONA, 22*nd August* 1835.

COPY OF LETTER TO MR. CURNIN.

Poona, 26th August, 1835.

MY DEAR SIR,—I do myself the pleasure to annex Extracts * from the Proceedings of a general meeting held here on the 22nd Instant.

In compliance therewith I herewith transmit a copy of the Committees Report, together with the paper which was produced and read by Lieutenant Woodward at the meeting; and I beg you will be so good as to favor the Committee with such remarks as you may feel disposed to make on their Report, for the consideration of the Hon'ble Company's Service at this station.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. Mc. D. ELDER, *Captain*,
P. Retg. Fund Committee.

To JOHN CURNIN Esq.,
&c. &c. Calcutta.

* Resolutions 1, 2 & 4.

MR. CURNIN'S REPLY.

At sea, Sunday, September 20th, 1835.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have had the pleasure to receive your letter intimating that you had a meeting, and subsequently your Report and Mr. Woodward's paper, for which I am much obliged to you.

I observe that in both these papers there are misconceptions as to the plan, and it was my intention, in place of sending this, to have sent you some remarks relative to your Report, which I had absolutely begun, but as I find it impossible to complete them, I must for the present content myself by assuring you that you will find the plan much more general and liberal than you have an idea of.

Should the Bombay Committee make any communication to the army you will perceive this.

Having understood from Guzerat that you were not unanimous at Poona, I gave instructions, but still of a discretionary kind, to place a confidential paper on the subject, in the hands of an officer who is at Poona; and who may have it in his power to correct any misconceptions which may arise.

I am now at sea (and on the point of the Pilot quitting the vessel) and on my way to London to induce the Court to adopt the plan, and as I mean to be in Bombay in May, I shall then be ready to supply with a General Order the information required by your Committee.

Wishing you all perfect health,
I am my dear Sir,
Your's faithfully,
JOHN CURNIN.

(TRUE COPIES.)
ROBERT SHORTREDE,
Lieut. Sec. P. Com. C. R. F.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The following are the observations which have been made at Poona on Halley's Comet since its first appearance; it will pass the perihelion about noon on 16th November, Bombay mean time; and will continue to be visible in the evening till 23d November, after which it will be hid in the sun's rays, till near the middle of December, when it will reappear in the morning, but will scarcely be visible to the naked eye.

Date.	Poona Mean Time.	Right Ascension.			Declination	
	H. M.	H.	M.	S.	°	' N.
Sept. 20th	16 00	6	12	34	30	05
.. 22nd	16 09	6	16	12	31	06
.. 27th	16 09	6	29	07	34	43
.. 29th	15 10	6	35	11	36	48-5
Oct. 1st	17 00	6	45	07	39	39
.. 2nd	15 35	6	51	19	41	13
.. 6th	15 04	7	39	45	51	04
.. 11th	16 42	12	32	25	61	41
.. 13th	6 51	14	39	05	50	48
.. 14th	6 49	15	22	30	41	58
.. 15th	6 27	15	51	00	33	40-5
.. 16th	6 50	16	11	13	26	13-5
.. 17th	7 41	16	25	55	19	56

The spots now on the Sun's face are very remarkable being larger and more numerous than they have been for some years past.

Your's truly,
STARGAZER.

POONA, 19*th Oct.*, 1835.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Will some one of your numerous Military readers inform an unfortunate Infantry Griffin what is the regulation as to Foraging Cap, shell Jacket, and undress Trowser of the Army? I am in daily expectation of being posted, and am of course most anxious to be made acquainted with the *proper* uniform before I am so, but seeing so many patterns worn by the officers at the Presidency, I am fearful that, without the kind aid of some old hand to give me a wrinkle in these particulars, I may be led to incur an expense with the mortification of finding it a useless one on joining the Regiment to which I may be posted. With respect to the first of these articles, the foraging Cap, I observe that the officers of some Corps wear one of blue Cloth, (if with light facings) with a band the color of the facings, and if with dark facings, a red band. Others I perceive wear a blue Cap with a black lace band, with the number of their Regiment embroidered on the front. A difference also distinguishes the shell jackets; some officers wearing the late new shoulder strap of the Royal Army, and others a plain shoulder knot of Gold Cord. The undress trowsers of some have a broad red stripe down the outward seam, others a narrow red welt, and some are perfectly plain. Now, Mr. Editor, (tho' a Griff says it) this is not as it should be; I have always understood uniformity of dress and appointments to form an important part of the discipline of an Army, and I do sincerely trust that the gallant General at our head will be of the same opinion, and not think these matters undeserving his attention.

I should feel much obliged if you or any of your correspondents would inform me where I can procure a Copy of the *standing Orders of the Army*. I have been told they are out of print. To account for the pertinency (some old hands may perhaps think I ought to have added *im*) of the above queries, I think it proper to inform you that, with a due proportion of scarlet cloth, tobacco to give to the sailors, leather hollow backed bullock trunks &c. my good old Governor (who is an old Lieutenant-Colonel) added sundry memoranda for my guidance on my arrival at Bombay, and it is in accordance with them that I take the liberty of troubling you.

Your Obt. Servant,
PETER PIPECLAY.

SURGEON TO THE NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Can you inform your Medical readers, when the situation of Surgeon to the Native General Hospital is likely to be filled up?—The delay which has already occurred stands in strong contrast to the haste in appointing to the European General Hospital, on the occasion of a late vacancy.

Very truly Yours',
FAIR PLAY.

LETTER XXIII.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry."

HUME'S ESSAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having said so much upon commerce, I cannot refrain from touching upon one topic vitally interesting to it. I am aware that in so doing I tread upon tender ground, and that it may be urged that the matter is beyond our control. If a mere excuse for an indolent acquiescence in the present state of things be required, this assertion will no doubt answer the purpose capitally; but, if the slightest desire to improve that state exists, we must at once put it aside.

The point I allude to is the benefit which the government of India would confer upon trade, by placing the transit of our commodities through native states, on a better footing.

The territories of native princes are in some parts of this peninsula so intermixed with our own, that it is quite impossible that any goods can pass from the heart of our dominions to the extremities, without traversing a foreign soil. In addition, moreover, to the states of princes, there is a large number of petty land-holders, who adopt a variety of titles, and, in virtue of what they are pleased to term their sovereign authority over some unfortunate Village with its dozen inhabitants, levy a tax upon the subjects and trade of those through whose clemency alone they have existence.

I am the last person in the world that would advocate any injury to vested rights: if they are not esteemed sacred, what security have we for property, or even life? But I cannot think that the rights in question have a particle of that inviolable nature. Where property is concerned, the enjoyment of undisturbed possession, for a certain length of time, is very wisely held to be itself a good title; but in the case of royal prerogative, other considerations must be weighed.

It is not necessary to enter here into an examination of the purpose & origin of government. Whether the position, that all power is a deposit by the people to be used only for their advantage, be true or false, is of little consequence to the present question; it is certain that no length of time or any other title, will confer a right to the enjoyment of that, by an individual, which can only be used at the expense of surrounding millions.

If then this be true, it is plain that we should be justified in annihilating the power in question, even if long enjoyment had seemed to confer on the possessors a prescriptive right to it. If a petty landholder chooses to make himself a thorn in the side of his neighbours, instead of confining his attention to his own tenants, his waspish attempts will beget retaliation; his sting must be extracted; and if destruction happen to ensue, none will be to blame but he who so foolishly incurred it.

If it be warrantable to destroy another's power of injuring, when that other has shewn a determination to make a bad use of it, what are we to say to those, who have only within a very few years acquired their right by violence and fraud,—a right which has probably never been recognized, and only saved from more early interruption, because its own insignificance, or the importance of other objects, enabled it for some time to escape observation? That this is a fair account of the cases of many who have, under various pretences, assumed the right of taxation in India, I think none will deny; similar was once the conduct of landed proprietors in Europe.

We all remember the first principle which formed the base of our power in India: it was a recognition of the Great Mogul as the sovereign lord of Hindoostan. It is true that, at the very moment we acknowledged the power, we were in fact ourselves successful rebels to it; but that is of secondary consequence: legal fictions are the bulwarks of law, and political forms are necessary with those who cannot justly appreciate the substance. Here, the preservation of an apparently dimsy form might have been turned to the best purposes. The pageant on the throne was impotent and despised, but the unqualified declaration, that the occupant of that throne was the Suzerain of India, would have informed its rebellious vassals that their vassalage still existed; that though the territory might be divided, the authority of lord paramount was indivisible; and that, however feeble the actual emperor might be, the successor would have the right of supremacy, if he only had the power to enforce it.

Had we always acted up to this principle, our path might have been a little more rugged at first, but repose would have amply recompensed us at last. Princes might have acted more warily, but their power once broken, had been crushed completely. As it is, the authority of most of them is for every useful purpose extinct; for every vicious end, it exists in full vigour. Unable to destroy a profligate noble, they can exercise unlimited tyranny over the wretched population. Interference to repress the crying enormities of the ruler we have given up all pretention to; interference to repress the people's resistance to oppression we have engaged to exercise: witnesses frequently of misery at which humanity shudders, we have sold ourselves to support the authors of it; and pretending to freedom ourselves, we have taken away that last curb from the mouth of despots,—a dread of the just vengeance of an ill used nation.

If, on the other hand, the independence of the proprietary only had been recognized,—if we had maintained, what was only fact, that all the great Mussulman rulers were delegates of, and owed fealty to, one supreme sovereign, or if we had even left matters to take their course, and held aloof from all unnecessary communication with them, not binding ourselves either to uphold, or to resist their claims, we should have been saved from a tortuosity involving frequent contradictions, and intrigues carried on at the expense of truth and honour, which, at one time, marked our conduct in this country, and made us appear to little advantage, even in courts where all simulation of virtue had long been held superfluous labour. Had their independence been denied, our arbitration would have been an instrument of promoting happiness; had we calmly held aloof, mis-government and rebellion would have soon done their work, and made an opening for our assumption of power, unfettered by those ties which now render many of our exertions nugatory.

To interfere to redress wrongs which do not concern us; to embroil our country in questions with which it has no connection, is a political knight errantry, to which no one but a political Quixote would devote himself; but when we have placed ourselves in such a position as to render the affairs of our neighbours no longer indifferent to us, what would otherwise appear an impertinent intrusion upon the concerns of other states, is merely a just attention to our own interests; what seems an invasion of their rights, is merely a defence of our own. No person should place himself in a public situation who is not prepared to perform the duties of a public man. The moment in which he emerges from his privacy, he must cease to act solely for himself; he has assumed a position in the world, and must fulfil the relative obligations which that assumption implies. So it is with the British in India. It is now idle to question the justice of our conquests, whether for good or evil; they have been made. We have, whether volutarily or not, seized a place in the political scale: what that place is, it were a farce to pretend to be ignorant. As a realm of minor importance we might have found sufficient employment in attending to the wants of our own people; as immeasurably the most powerful empire in the east, we cannot avoid scrutinizing the conduct of Kings.

The first cause in which our power should be exerted is, however, one relating principally to our own subjects, and to that part of them whose very name, thank God, will ensure the attention of British rulers to any point in which they are concerned. I mean the mercantile community. For their benefit, and consequently for that of all our subjects, the transit of our goods through the territories of native independent princes should be placed on a better, or at least more intelligible footing. As I have before said, portions of their dominions intervene between different provinces of our empire, and between the body of our realm, and military stations on the frontiers. Occasionally, also, on the route through subsidiary states, a village must be passed, the lord of which will levy duty most mercilessly on any unprotected merchandize, but is scared from his prey by the appearance of even the smallest military escort. Perhaps in such cases the conduct of the little great man is more worthy of ridicule than of more serious notice; but one part of it shews how easily the whole might be put an end to. After all, prerogative ought not to be trifled with. In arbitrary states taxation is a royal game, and he that unwarrantably plays at it, is little better than a robber; though perhaps the stocks would be a better punishment for such offenders than the gallows. It is very certain at any rate that they should not be permitted to indulge their tastes; for to say the least of it, they are very annoying; and then if ever their descendants should increase their power, the record of the undisturbed exercise of a few such rights might materially embarrass a government.

It is useless to give freedom to our internal trade;—it is useless to attempt to enrich any detached portion of our territory, if it is ever to be in the power of any petty prince to cut that portion of it from all external communication, and from all commerce with the main body of our dominions. This is of course viewing the matter in an extreme light, but the slightest concession on our part should be avoided, because it must pave the way for the exertion by him to whom it is made, of all the power he is able to employ against us. It should never be forgotten, that if the native is obsequious, even abject in adversity, he is as overbearing in prosperity; we must not therefore, in entrusting power to them, consider so much what use they will make of it now, as what use they may make of it, if ever our weakness should admit of their injuring us: the best thing, then, that can be done for trade is, to place it on such ground, and so to fence it in with well defined bulwarks, that all vexatious interference with it shall be impossible.

To effect this, our first business should be to collect accurate information on all points connected with the transit of our goods through the territories of native princes; this would be best performed by inviting communications from the mercantile body, both to residents at the different courts, and to the various revenue officers. People are always so ready to state their grievances, that we may rest assured that not one real one would thus escape detection.

Acting on the information so procured, it should be the care of government to make two explicit declarations to foreign rulers; one, a determination to resist the payment of transit duties to any but the officers of the sovereign himself of the country through which the merchandize might pass; the second, that it is our anxious wish to settle, on an equitable basis, the payment of such duties, or to give an equivalent; and that those courts which persist in refusing consent to such terms, must expect no assistance from us in any difficulties into which they may fall; on the contrary, that their interests will be opposed by us, as far as can peaceably be done—menaces are bad arguments when addressed to the wise and the brave; but must occasionally be used to the weak and cowardly, and consequently are exceedingly proper in negociations with most native princes.

Sovereigns then must be compelled to collect at once both for themselves, and their vassals. Whatever sub-division of the spoil they may think proper to make among themselves afterwards, is a matter which concerns not us. This object gained, we shall have done a great deal. The next point is to settle, if possible, with the supreme power, for a relinquishment or reduction of the taxes, or at any rate, to establish an equitable and simple mode of collection. As the money so raised cannot be any great object, perhaps it would be quietly relinquished; if not, as the riddance of the annoyance is our principal aim, it would be well worth our while to pay something quietly to procure the concession.

If the negociation should prove successful, I think that the following heads would include all stipulations necessary. Whether the duty be relinquished, reduced, or merely settled on a good footing, this form would equally answer every purpose. The only part that a difference of terms can affect, is the blank for the amount of per centage to be raised; and of course this must be filled up according to circumstances.

1. The British pledge themselves never to countenance smuggling. The prince may take import duties on British property for sale in his dominions; it is only those in transit that are to be affected by these stipulations.

2. The prince will tax British property in transit according to the rates and terms fixed in these stipulations: that for sale in his dominions he reserves a right to tax as he pleases.

3. The prince describes a convenient line of road, through which only, goods in transit are to pass.

4 The prince names two convenient spots, (one at each frontier) at which his custom officers shall be placed.

5. Every species of property brought from the British territory, whether alive, or dead, to be considered the property of British subjects, and coming under these stipulations.

6 A manifest of the goods certified on oath to be shewn to the custom officer at the first spot, who will levy in cash, or take satisfactory security for the usual duties levied on similar imports for sale.

7 A copy of the manifest, countersigned, to be given to the trader, with a receipt; who, on exhibiting them, with the goods, to the custom officer at the second spot, shall receive back from him all the duty paid, with the exception of a deduction of———per cent for every———miles traversed.

8. If, at either of the custom houses, good ground exists for a belief that the trade is practising fraud, the goods may be searched, or other means taken for detection, but commerce is not to be impeded upon frivolous and vexatious pretences.

9. The prince may fix what penalty he pleases upon the crime of smuggling; and persons guilty of it shall be delivered up by the British, if they have escaped into their territories.

10. Treble damages and costs to be recovered from any custom officer guilty of misconduct; and he is moreover to be incapacitated from serving again in that employment.

11. Offenders of both nations to be tried before a Court, of whom two shall be nominated by the British, two by the ruler, and a fifth chosen by lot.

12. Both parties pledge themselves in all doubtful matters to communicate with each other, and to act in a spirit of good faith and concord.

I am not aware what commercial treaties exist, but I am sure that, if any so simple are in being, they either do not affect this side of India, or they have not their provisions properly executed. The want of the universal adoption of such a measure is not an imaginary want, as those who travel with their eyes and ears open can aver. If then the subject is of importance, why delay attention to it? If it be insignificant, then have we a double reason for dispatch: the insignificance of the object would prevent any obstacles being thrown in our way now; whereas, if we wait till it shall be of more consequence, we may have to contend with avarice, and a thousand other passions.

I am Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
FOUNDLING.

ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night about nine o'Clock an alarm was occasioned, by something heavy having been heard to fall into a large hole of muddy water in the open ground at Sewaldy: several persons immediately repaired to the spot, and on search being made, the body of a man was found, who was recognised to have been seen intoxicated near the place a short time before.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. W. Maunsell, 6th Regt. N. I., from Surat.
Lieut. H. Hart, 6th Regt., from Tannah.
Lieut. Bennett, 16th Regt., N. I.
Lieut. Huband, 4th Dragoons, from Kirkee.
Ensign C. Grey, 8th Regt. N. I., from Vingorla.

DEPARTURES.

Qr. Mr. T. Sheahan, 6th R. W. Regt, to Europe.
Lieut. P. K. Skinner, 9th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25th.—Arab Schooner Syed bin Calfaun, Abdulla bin Calfaun, Nacquedah, from Muscat 4th October.

Passengers,—3 Frenchmen.

Oct. 27th,—Sir Herbert Compton, G. J. Simmons, Master, from Muscat 18th October.

Passengers,—7 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25th,—Ship Bombay Packet, James Garnock, Master to Calcutta,

Passengers,—Mr. Henry Woollaston, Mrs. Woollaston, and 2 Children.

Oct. 25th,—Ship Royal George, Wm. Wilson Master, to London.

Passengers,—Mrs. Iredell, and one Child, Mrs. Oakley, and two Children, Major Iredell, Mr. P. Walsh, Qr. Mr. H. M. 40th Regt. Mr. J. Shehan, Qr. Mr. H. M. 6th Regt., Mr. J. Sweeney late Capt H. M. 40th Regt. and Dr. Timms.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Wm. Ritchie, Parkfield, Boyne. Lady Feversham.

Do. Liverpool, Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Clarence, and Robert Quayle.

Do. Bordeaux—French Ship Malabar.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.

Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.

Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.

Do. Do. Surveying Brig Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS.—Wm. Ritchie, Robert Quale, Princess Charlotte, Parkfield, Boyne, Kirkman Finlay, Barque Syria, Duchess of Clarence, Lady Feversham, Annandale, Emmie, Albion, Dauntless, and Hero of Malown.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Nasserath Shaw, Barque Meccai, Discovery, Tauze, Syed Bin Calfan, Grab Shaw Byramgore.

Portuguese,—Laudade.

French.—Malabar and Marie.

American,—Shepherdess, and Enterprise, and N. S. Peacock.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

1835.	A. M.	P. M.
Oct.	H. M.	H. M.
28th Wednesday	3 24	3 55
29th Thursdas	4 29	5 7
30th Friday	5 54	6 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PUBLIC MIND received and will appear in our next.

Several other communications have been received, but we have not had time to examine them. They shall receive early attention.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1835.

THE arrivals from Sea, since our last publication, have been the *Syed bin Calfour*, Abdulla bin Calfour, Nacqu lah, from Muscat 4th Inst.; and *Sir Herbert Compton*, G. J. Simmons, master, from Muscat, 18th Oct.

Passengers per Schooner,—Three French Gentlemen.

Per Sir H. Compton,—Seven Natives.

WE take the following extract from the *Calcutta Courier* of the 10th instant, but we can hardly allow ourselves to suppose that our Cotemporary is right in assuming that it is Curnin's fund scheme that is alluded to. On the late given, there had not been time enough for the digestion of a scheme so extensive, and the Court of Directors seldom do things in a hurry, even where there is less room for doubt, and ne-

cessity for inquiry than in that which would go to overturn a long established rule, and recommend the adoption of another of so different a discription, and calculated to effect so radical a change. We have little doubt that the measure will have all the benefit of the deliberative wisdom of the Court, and that Mr. CURNIN (who we believe is now on his way to England for the purpose of explaining to the Court the whole machinery of his plan) will appear before them in sufficient time to enlighten them on the subject.

" Our Military readers will be interested by the following extract from a letter from an Officer of the Madras Army, dated in London the 1st of June, which we find in the *Madras Herald*. The fund scheme referred to must be that of Mr. Curnin :"

" An order has passed the Court of Directors, and been unanimously agreed to by them for a plan respecting the Retiring Pensions of Officers of the three Presidencies. I have not been let into the secret of the measure, but have been led to believe it will be most beneficial to the Army at large. The proposed plan of the Directors, and *agreed to*, is now before the Board of Control, and is expected to meet with the approval of that Board. I understand there is to be a schedule of incomes for retired Officers of 22,26, 30, and 35 years, and that the incomes will be such as to induce Officers who have served those different periods, to retire from the Service. This will be settled shortly, so you will soon hear of it."

BY the *Calcutta Courier* of the 10th instant, we see that the question of the amount due to Captain HAWKINS of the Indian Navy, and to his Officers and crew for the salvage of the *Sylph*, has been set at rest, by the Secretary to Government having accepted a certain amount in full of all claims. An eighth of the whole proceeds of the cargo has been allowed, under deduction of some small sum for Insurance on behalf of the Salvors, and the charges incurred in freighting some small vessels which also gave some assistance. Our cotemporary, after noticing the payment of the money, thus speaks " But supposing an eighth to be not an excessive proportion to be paid to the Clive for such part of the property as she recovered, it is questionable whether she would be entitled to more than half that proportion on what she saved in conjunction with other vessels engaged by the Captain of the Sylph and his Agents acting for the Owners. The Insurance Offices, therefore, have acted liberally in tendering a settlement which yields the Salvors a round sum in excess of what the former were bound to offer, on the strict principle of the arrangement approved of by Government," but, without affecting any particular knowledge of the circumstances under which the Salvage took place other than that afforded by the public prints, we must express our surprise at the view here taken by our contemporary. Instead "of supposing an eighth an excessive proportion" as our cotemporary negatively would express, an eighth must be supposed and taken for granted to be far short of what is justly due. We say "justly," as the law is the only rule of justice we can adopt in such a case, there being no moral rule, apart from law, by which to be governed, and the law entitles the salvor, as our cotemporary must well know, to a share much larger in amount than an eighth. And it is but "justice" also that a larger proportion should be allowed, as, through the instrumentality of the salvor, property is saved which, but for his exertions, would become a total wreck. To the owner, it is a question of total loss on the one hand, or reward to the salvor on the other,—and the Law,—we mean the English law, has fixed that reward at what was considered to be no sacrifice to the owner, while the recovery and possession of the remainder were kept in view. What our cotemporary means when he says " it is questionable whether she would be entitled to more than half that proportion on what she saved in conjunction with other vessels engaged &c." we cannot well divine. We suppose every vessel engaged preferred such claims of salvage as were considered due for the services done, but why their reward should be blended with, or made dependant on that of the Clive, our cotemporary's remarks do not inform us, unless it is meant to be said that the amount which should have been paid among all the vessels engaged in saving the cargo has been paid to the Clive alone! But this is negatived by the Courier's own remarks where he says that the sum was paid to the Treasurer to Government " under deduction of charges of freighting the *Mavis*, and other craft employed in making trips." There seems something rather singular in the Government having interfered in this question of salvage. We are not aware of any law which prescribes a different principle in the cases of salvage here to those which may occur in any other portion of the British dominions, and if we are right in this, Captain Hawkins should have been allowed to drive his own bargain; nor should the authority of Government have been interposed to influence an arrangement to the prejudice of just rights. Instead of an eighth the Clive was entitled to a third, and we therefore see not such good reason for congratulating Captain Hawkins on his good luck as our cotemporary seems to do.

We have heard it said that Captain Hawkins intends objecting to the terms agreed on by Government, but, having once surrendered his right into their hands, and allowed them to carry through the arrangement, we fear any opposition would now be useless.

The sum accepted by Government in full of all Claims for salvage, is Sicca Rupees 86,022.9.0.

THE *Madras Herald* of the 14th informs us that Lieutenants JOY, MORLAND, and POWYS,—the principal and seconds in the late fatal duel at Bangalore, wherein Ensign DAVIS, son of the Revd. HENRY DAVIS late of this Island, was shot, have been tried, and found Guilty of manslaughter. JOY and POWYS were sentenced by the Court to twelve months imprisonment in the Common Jail at Madras, and MORLAND to six months, but the latter was recommended by the Court to the lenient consideration of the Commander in Chief. His Excellency has confirmed the sentence on the two former, but remitted that passed on the latter. A brief detail of the circumstances which led to the duel will be found in the article under our Madras Head.

WE direct the attention of the public authorities to the letter of FOUNDLING which appears in our columns of to-day. It contains several most valuable suggestions, and is written with the usual ability and good taste of that valuable correspondent.

WE see by the notices of motions in the House of Commons that the " Agra Government Bill" stood for a second reading on the 17th June. In one of our late numbers we expressed a doubt as to the fate of this Bill, but we now find it figuring in the Lists, and its champions, the Tories, ready to do battle on its behalf. It cannot be supposed that the present Ministry will consent to abolish that presidency on other than the strongest grounds, and there are none that can be now urged which have not been stated over and over again before it was erected. We believe it was chiefly on the representations by Lord Bentinck as to the necessity of the Bengal presidency being divided into two, with a view to relieving the Governor of Bengal of a portion of his labors, and also to form a sort of rallying point at a portion of Territory situated as Agra is with reference to our possessions in that quarter, that ministers had made it a *sine qua non* of their terms, on the renewal of the Charter, that Agra should become a distinct presidency. The matter of expense (what excellent guardians of the public purse the Tories have all at once become?) is the Chief argument now used for the abolition of that Presidency, but the expence was pretty well calculated at the time of the negotiation between ministers and the Directors (or ought to have been), and it is not on that score that either party will now consent so openly to stultify their own conduct as to alter the destination of Agra. The Bill is a pet affair of Lord Ellenborough's, but we fear its fate is not likely to win him so much eclat as his wild Elephant escapade, and still less to raise his credit as a Head for the India Board.

AMONG the many other anomalous means hitherto resorted to by the Indian Governments for the conduct of affairs of state, there is none which seems to have been more favored, while at the same time none can be more inconsistent with the proper administration of justice, than that of the committee system for the purpose of investigating alleged charges against the officers of Government in the absence of the individual who is affected by the charge. In stating our objections to that system, and in endeavoring to secure the assent of the public to our opinions, we might safely rest at the threshold, and content ourselves with barely asserting that it is utterly incompatible with what we feel to be due to any man whose character, credit, and means of subsistence depend on the report of a committee, that that Committee should be allowed to carry on an investigation without any communication with the supposed offender, or affording him an opportunity to rebut and disprove the evidence brought against him! This broad principle we hold to be applicable to every individual, and every case. It is based in justice, and is in accordance with the spirit of our laws. The system of secret committee has no paralell but in that of the Inquisition, or in some other equally baleful exhalation, which etiolates and withers all within its influence. It is the instrument by which tyrants would rule, and weak men shelter themselves from reponsibility. Its breath may blight the most innocent while the vile thing itself stands safely sheltered behind the shield of its irresponsibility. It enacts the part of the skulking assassin, who dogs you from lane to alley, until approaching night announces the fitting moment for the execution of his purpose, when he aims the blow, inflicts the wound, and escapes by aid of the darkness which surrounds him. Such are the purposes to which it may be converted. But, without stopping to inquire whether such results have actually followed its adoption in this country, we cannot overlook the injuries it has been known to produce,—injuries which, looking to the system as a measure of public policy, proves it to be bad, and looking to its operation as regards individuals, proves it to be cruel and most misehievous. A case now before us ,as it appears in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 12th instant, is eminently calculated to throw light on it. The case we allude to is that of a Mr. Lascelles of the Madras civil service, who had been sometime last year suspended from his functions as the Judge of Chittoor, on the report of a commission conducted on the ex parte principle. That commission reported that " Mr. Lascelles did not act throughout with integrity and good faith, and a due regard to the high principles which ought to regulate the conduct of a public functionary, in the discharge of the trust confided to him," and on that report was Mr. Lascelles suspended from his office, and, so far as that suspension could effect it, thrown on the world, degraded,—if not in his own esteem, at least in that of society at large. Yet all this trial was gone through,—this commission conducted, without (as the same paper states) " the defendant having been requested or even permitted to urge one syllable in his defence"! Thus was he tried, convicted, and punished without any single opportunity for proving his innocence being afforded! But these were wrongs which no man would tamely submit to, and Mr. Lascelles lost no time in bringing the whole circumstances before the Court of Directors. The Court at once reversed the finding of this secret commission, and, in their letter to the Madras Government, expressed their opinion " that the evidence does not support any injurious imputations against that gentleman's conduct or character. " The Court found this on the very evidence (we take for granted it was the same from the language used in their dispatch) selected by the commission itself, and on which it formed its judgement! If so, how much more likely it is that Mr. Lascelles, had he been afforded an opportunity of appearing in his own defence, and adducing evidence before that commission, would have at once satisfied them that the charges against him were unfounded, by producing evidence which it was possible they could not command, and thereby have put it in the power of the commission to spare him the pain and anxiety which a protracted trial, and a still more protracted period of carriage of Papers to and from England, entailed on him? But even the members who constitute those secret Committees feel themselves placed in a most invidious situation. It is a duty which almost all would avoid, and why? because the system of secret enquiry is abhorred, the mind revolts from it, and those engaged in it but too justly fear that the public do not at all times take the trouble of separating the system itself from those who, willing or not willing, are obliged to carry it into execution, and that they thus come in for a more than fair share of the odium which attaches to it.

The Court of Directors complimented the Madras Government for their " zeal for the honor of the service," but they would have done much better had they reprimanded the Government for adopting a course so ill calculated to elicit truth, or to sustain their own dignity. The decision of the Court now presents the Madras Government to the public as having in effect not only not afforded a supposed offender an opportunity of defending himself, but of having. through means of this injustice, allowed a report to be returned on which they inflicted punishment on a man now proved to have been innocent!—The compliment for their zeal may thus be merited and swallowed without their being put to the blush on the score of too much discretion.

A case occurred in this presidency some time ago which fully bears out our views with regard to the secret committee system. That case must be in the recollection of most of our readers, and it is but necessary therefore for us to give a simple outline. Certain frauds having been practised on the government, a committee was appointed to inquire into the whole matter with a view to tracing the parties concerned in those frauds, and they, after a certain time spent in the investigation, made a report to Government bringing home the charge to the door of a certain public officer, on which report the Government at once suspended that individual from his office, and thus held him up to the world, on the faith of that report, as an individual implicated in those frauds. It is unnecessary to remark on the evidence on which that committee felt themselves justified in making that report. It is enough to say, that on an after enquiry into the circumstances connected with those frauds—an inquiry which that officer called on the Government to allow him with a view to the vindication of his character, and which the Government promptly and very properly granted, the very parties who gave the burthen of the evidence on which the committee founded their report, undid and unsaid, when confronted with him whom they formerly charged with a guilty knowledge, all they had said and done before the first committee, and bore unwilling testimony to the absence of knowledge on the part of the officer in question of the frauds imputed to him! Other evidence, as ample as it was convincing, was produced, and thus, after passing through an ordeal which might have shaken the stoutest nerves, considering the unlimited powers which had been granted to the second Commitee, and the unlimited use they made of them, did that officer succeed in establishing what, had he had an opportunity of appearing before the first Committee for the purpose of rebutting the evidence of the individuals to whom we have alluded, he could and would have then been able. and at once, to do,—namely, his total innocence of the charges imputed to him. Had that opportunity been afforded in the first instance, the Government would have been spared the pain of inflicting a punishment which the after enquiry convinced them was not deserved. Hence the evil of the system, while not one advantage appears to follow its use. It leads to a double Committee, a double expence, oft-times to the rankest injustice, and eventually to a spirit of open resistance and rebellion against the constituted authorities. No authority can long exist which possesses not public confidence, or acts in disregard to public feeling, and men who suffer from the exercise of an unconstitutional law or rule are looked on as martyrs, o whom public sympathy is due.

Under these considerations we think the Governments of India owe it to themselves to divest themselves,—at least to refrain from acting on an authority which is so much calculated to nflict individual wrong, while it compromises those principles of substantial justice which it is the interest of every Government to maintain.

OUR Calcutta friends remind us of the West Indian Slaves when liberated from their bondage. One of that seble tribe, on being asked how he should employ himself, now that he was free, replied, " I now be Gentleman, I not work no more." Thus it is with the gossips of Calcutta. The press is free, and they must celebrate the occasion by a dinner. There is no objection to the dinner, as such, but when they toast " a representative system, and legislation with open doors" why, then one begins to suspect that their sympathies are keeping pace with the generous cheer before them. Sinking all difficulties (and it may be assumed that there are a few which may be considered rather formidable) which beset them, and keeping out of view that India is now,—with the exception of the presidencies, in as thorough a state of ignorance as if daylight had but dawned on it yesterday, they conjure up the phantom of a parliament with all its paraphernalia, exhibiting all shades of mind, all variety of complexion, all modes of speech, and all combinations of interests, uniting as one man for the furtherance of the common weal, thus realizing, in idea at least, the long expected reconciliation betwen the lion and the lamb. Had they proposed a toast conveying their wish that education should soon and effectually spread over the land, that the natives of the provinces might come to learn that they were removed some stages from the brute creation, and formed links in the chain of humanity, then we should have approved of their sentiments, because such language would convey the idea, of some immediately practicable object, but to talk of a " representative system" in India, as it is at present constituted, is about as ridiculous a pastime as we have known any persons to indulge in. Yet it may not be unwise for us to tarry a little until we see how our new honors,—our new privileges may wear, and abstain from flaunting about, exhibiting our new apparel, lest, from some aukward evolution, we may peradventure tumble in the mud, or experience some more mortifying proof of our folly. The freedom of the press has much to do before we can appeal to either European or native on the subject of a " free representation," but there is ample field for employment in the intermediate space. Those natives who are capable of appretiating in some measure the advantages of a free representation, are perfectly conscious that their countrymen have not as yet arrived at that stage when they could avail themselves of or benefit by it, and therefore very wisely direct their attention to objects which are attainable, namely, the education of the rising generation, and in furthering by all the means in their power such institutions as are calculated to improve the general body of their native fellow subjects around them.

CALCUTTA.

DR. TWINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your giving insertion to the following letter.

Your obedient Servant,

Mofussil, Oct. 6, 1835. *M. D.*

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—It was with a feeling of the most perfect astonishment not a little dashed with indignation that I read in the last number of the *E. I. Journal of Science*, a report of a meeting of the above society for the purpose of considering and deciding on the most suitable mark of respect to pay to the memory of that highly esteemed individual Mr. Twining, and a resolution proposed by Mr. Garden, and seconded by Dr. Dempster, that a mounment bearing a suitable inscription be erected over his grave. Now it appears to me that a more inappropriate, common place and injudicious mode of paying respect to such a man as the late Mr. Twining could not possibly be selected. Inappropriate, because it is usual that the site on which a monument is erected and that the monument itself should have some relation both to the profession and character, public or private, of the individual, and should be placed, if possible, in a situation that by the association of ideas, would recall to the living, benefits conferred by the talent, the courage, the worth, or genius of the person so honoured. Senators and soldiers, admirals and aldermen, to whose memory undying monuments have been reared, are all in general in their proper places in the Senate, in the field, on the " butting rock, and in the council room, of the more appropriate still, the banqueting hall; but in this case there is not the most distant connexion traceable between the character of the person honored and the means by which that is affected. It is commonplace, now a days, any one can have a tomb erected to his memory, if the survivors have the means. It is a sort of every day compliment paid as a matter of course to the departed, whether he be a prince or a peasent, or fool or philosopher, and it is in general more a damning proof of the pride and vanity of the living than (what it ought to be) a standing memorial of the virtue of the dead, and an index pointing to the reward of a well-earned reputation. It is injudicious, because for the advantage of the present race, as well as those by whom we *hope* to be succeeded, it would be well if the memorial of departed worth, should be often before our eyes, as a stimulus to arouse our energies in the pursuit of scientific acquirements, and as a fillip to our pride to emulate and imitate, as far as we are capable, the bright example before us. It is unnecessary to pursue the topic further—enough has been said to prove the assertion (rather a strong one certainly) I made on the mouument. I therefore hope that the medical collective wisdom of. Calcutta will do two things. One shall be to take into consideration again (at an extraordinary meeting of the Members of the society *only*) a better mode of paying respect to the memory

of the late Mr. Twining—and that they shall also call on the profession at large to give their opinion on the subject, before or at least synchronous with, the call for subscription. Dr. Melliss's proposal was much to my taste. *I am for a mural tablet with a medalion effigy at the top—and a suitable inscription to be placed in the Society's rooms*—the scene and site of much of his labours and much of his triumphs; for were it possible that he, poor fellow, could have a voice in the matter, I am perfectly certain that this of all places in Calcutta would be most congenial to his own feelings in which to record his worth and perpetuate his memory.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant.

M. D.

Bengal Hurkaru, October 13.]

SALVAGE ON THE SYLPH.

TO MESSRS. THOMAS DESOUZA AND CO. AND OTHERS,
Underwriters on Block and Cargo of the late Bark Sylph.

GENL. DEPT. GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th instant, with the account which accompanied it of the Cargo of the *Sylph* and of the Remittances for the same, shewing the net amount the Salvage due to Captain Hawkins, the Officers and Crew of the Honorable Company's Sloop *Clive*, of One-eighth of the net proceeds of the Cargo, with a deduction of Spanish Dollars 2,850, or Sicca Rupees 5,928, paid at Singapore for Insurance, to be Sicca Rupees 86,022-9-3¾.

The Sub-Treasurer has been directed by the Government to receive the payment from you of the above sum.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*
Fort William, the 30th Sept. 1835.

No. 493—PAGE 154.
GENERAL TREASURY,
Fort William, the 5th October, 1835.

Received from Messrs. William Carr and Rustomjee Cowasjee on account of the Underwriters, on Block and Cargo of the late Bark *Sylph*, the sum of Sicca Rupees Eighty-six Thousand and Twenty-two and Nine Annas, being the amount of Salvage due to Captain Hawkins, the Officers, and Crew of the Honorable Company's sloop *Clive*, viz.

In Bank Notes, Sicca Rupees	86,020	0	0
„ Silver	2	8	0
„ Copper	0	1	0
Sicca Rupees	86,022-9-0		

W. H. OAKES, *Sub-Treasurer.*

Calcutta Courier, Oct. 10.] *Ibid.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PROTEST AGAINST PASSING THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER BILL.

Die Lunæ, 19o Augusti, 1833.

DISSENTIENT,

1st. Because the East India Company in their capacity of Governors of India, are deprived by this Bill of the financial resources which they might still have derived from their trade in their capacity of a Joint Stock Company under their Charter, particularly if relieved from certain of the obligations in carrying on their commercial operations imposed upon them by law.

2nd. Because these financial resources, amounting for the last 20 years to an annual sum which has paid the dividends on the Company's Capital Stock £630.000 a year, and the interest on the Company's bond debt £000 a year, have moreover enabled the East India Company to make advances from commerce to territory amounting to a sum between three and five milions sterling according to the settlement of the rate of exchange at which the transfers have been made; and their continued existence appears to be absolutely necessary for carrying on the Government of India, as notwithstanding the efforts made in India, in the last five or six years, to retrench expense, a surplus of expenditure over income to a considerable amount still remains to be provided for, including in that expenditure a sum amounting, previous to the renewal of the Charter, to not less than £1,804,000 per annum, (excluding the expense of St. Helena,) for expenditure in England on account of territory.

3rd. Because an addition must be made to this expenditure in England on account of territory amounting on account of devidends to £630,000, on account of interest on bond debt £88,000, on account of pensions already granted to commercial servants £56,000, making the total of actual expenditure in England on account of territory £2, 578,000 per annum.

4th. Because the expenditure in England on account of territory must be further augmented by a provision for those commercial servants and labourers to be put out of employment by the cessation of the Company's trade to the amount of a sum estimated at £200,000 per annum.

5th. Because this sum of £2, 778,000 must be remitted annually from India at a charge of not less for exchange than ten per cent., thus adding £277,000 to the home charge on the Indian revenues.

6th. Because the reduction of charge and expenditure in India by the application of the whole of the East India Company's commercial assets to the payment of debt secured upon the territorial revenues cannot be calculated to produce more than the sum of £574,000 per annum *in India*; thus leaving a balance of surplus of charge in England by this arrangement over saving of expenditure on account of interest in India amounting to £667,000 per annum.

7th. Because this arrangement will increase much the difficulties and expense which have been at all times found to exist in making remittances from India to England, and of remittance to defray it; secondly, by the discontinuance of the commerce of the East India Company.

8th. Because the arrangement made by this Bill is not less injurious to the public revenue than it is to the finances of the East India Company in their capacity of administrators of the Government of the British dominions in Hindostan. A revenue upon tea at this moment amounting to £3,000,000 per annum, has hitherto been collected at the expense of ten thousand pounds. If the Company had been allowed to trade as a Joint Stock Company, the Government duties at least on the amount of the continued import of tea by the East India Company, might have been collected in the same manner and the same rate of expense.

9th. Because the numerous individuals who have been employed by the East India Company in the constuction, repair and fitting out of their ships, in supplying them with various articles of manufacture and produce for their commerce, as well in the river Thames, as in London and in the country, have been deprived of this employment for their industry, ingenuity and capital, for which no compensation can be given to them.

10th. Because the private Traders resorting to China upon the opening of the trade, will be deprived of the advice and influence of the East India Company's servants in the management of their transactions with the Chinese Merchants and authorities.

11th. Because the arrangement which puts an end to the commerce of East India Company deprives them of the political influence and power still remaining to them, notwithstanding recent events, which their vast establishments in the metropolis, and the magnitude and importance of their transactions had given them.

12th. Because this political influence and power are still farther diminished by the enactments of the Bill, which regulate the intercourse of the Directors with and submission to the Board of Commissioners in all cases and on all points submitted to the nominal Government of the Company, excepting certain cases of patronage, notwithstanding that the East India Company have been told that the arrangement was dictated by a desire to inspire them with an increased interest in the prosperity of the Indian Empire, and its revenues by placing the dividends as a charge upon them.

13th. Because it is impossible for the East India Company thus shorn of its political influence and power (and the Bill not affording a certainty that Parliament will have a knowledge of the discussion, which may arise between the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners,) to carry on with advantage, or with independence, or with honor, that branch of the Government of India, which is transacted in England, and still less to inspire with respect their servants and those submitted to their Government abroad.

14th. Because the object of the Bill appears to be the creation of a new office, that of Governor General in Council of *India*, and by conferring upon the holder of it unusual patronage and power, to vest in him the Government of the British Territories in Hindostan, rather than in the East India Company and the authorities at home.

15th. Because the enactments of the Bill, although depriving the East India Company of its assets, do not provide for their specific application to the payment of debts for which provision had been made by former Acts of Parliament, the Creditors of the East India Company, on account of loans of their property on the security of territorial revenues, and of other assets of the Company, depend for payment, not as heretofore upon the enactments of Parliament, but upon the good will of the Court of Directors, under the controul of the Board of Commissioners, in carrying into execution the provisions of the 16th Clause of the Bill, which states that "the revenues of the said territories and all monies which shall belong to the said Company, on the 22d April 1834, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said Company from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them, in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the *service of the Government of the said Territories, and in defraying all charges and payments of this Act created or confirmed to; directed to be made respectively in such order as the said Court of Directors, under the controul or the said Board, shall from time to time direct*—any thing in any other Acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

16th. Because the bill lays the ground for the interference of the Government of India unnessarily in the domestic affairs, the manners, customs and religion of the Native population.

17th. Because it permits the unrestrained resort of Europeans to India.

WELLINGTON. STRATHALLAN.
ERNEST. GASCOINE SALISBURY.
BERESFORD. ROSSLYN.
PENSHURT.—*Ibid.*

For the information of persons at a distance who may be interested in the Salvage of the *Sylph*, we publish Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter accepting the sum tendered by the Insurance Offices in satisfaction of the Salvage due to Captain Hawkins, his Officers and Crew, and also the receipt given by the Sub-Treasurer for the amount. We find that an eighth of the whole proceeds has been allowed to the *Clive*, deducting only the cost of insurances effected by the Agents of the Salvors or the exclusive benefit of the latter, and the charges of freighting the *Mavis* and other craft employed in making trips to the wreck. But supposing an eighth to be not an excessive proportion to be paid to the *Clive* for such part of the property as she recovered, it is questionable whether she would be entitled to more than half that proportion on what she saved in conjunction with other vessels engaged by the Captain of the *Sylph* and his Agents acting for the Owners. The Insurance Offices, therefore, have acted liberally in tendering a settlement which yields the Salvors a round sum in excess of what the former were bound to offer on the strict principle of the arrangement approved of by Government. We hear, however, that Captain Hawkins's Agents have not yet given up their lien on the property, and still wait for instructions from Bombay before they make over the Bills that were remitted to them from China. —*Ibid.*]

We extract the subjoined article from London papers of June, for the particular information of our Steam Committee. Why trouble ourselves about steam when a man can be found to *walk* above a hundred miles a day for 65 days together, in any climate? But we hope some kind person will give a hint to the *restless* pedestrian, that Calcutta is not exactly in a direct line from Vienna to Madras, and that by leaving it out of his route he will save himself a trifle of two thousand miles or so in the distance.

"The Frankfort Journal states that the celebrated pedestrian, Menson Ernst, has undertaken to perform a journey to Madras on foot in 65 days, through Vienna, Hungary, Constantinople, Tartary, and Calcutta. He takes only four hours a day for rest, is exceedingly temperate and drinks no wine.—*Standard.*—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

The trial of Lieutenants JOY, MORLAND and POWYS, for the late fatal duel at Bangalore has terminated, the whole being convicted of manslaughter—Lieutenants JOY and POWYS, sentenced by the Court to twelve months imprisonment in the common Jail at Madras, and Lieut. MORLAND to six months, but the latter was earnestly recommanded to the lenient consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. His Excellency has confirmed the sentence, ordering the imprisonment of the two former to commence on their arrival at the Jail and, acceding to the recommendation of the Court, has remitted the sentence on the Lieut. Morland.

From the accounts of the trial that have reached us, we learn with satisfaction the leniency shewn in the case of Lieutenant MORLAND. In the painfull part that Officer acted in the tragedy, it was the fulfilment of an obligation almost forced upon him—absent from the scene of the quarrel, his knowledge of its nature was alone received through the representations of his principal, and in the part he reluctantly acted he believed redress sought for gross insult; while the testimonials as to charracter laid before the Court were high, eulogical, and numerous, and had their just and due influence.

In respect of the other prisoners, justice appears in their case to have been in an eminent degree tempered with mercy. The Chief evidence before the Court was the statements made by Ensign DAVIES prior to his death, and which were thus possessed of the full force of an oath. These, in their general tenor, were in no wise invalidated by the defence; the chief evidence on which, an officer present on the night of the quarrel, could recollect nothing that occurred save what was to the prejudice of the ill-fated deceased. Ensign DAVIES had acted throughout the whole, we believe, of the late Portuguese war; and on the evening in question it appeared that, having called on Mr. POWYS of his Corps and finding he was gone to Mr. JOY's house, he followed him there, when in the course of conversation Mr. JOY bantered him in an unpleasing way about his services in Portugal; the banter growing more serious at a later period of the evening, on Mr. JOY's rejoining the party after having previously retired to his room about half past eight, he told Mr. DAVIES that "he knew what sort of a person he was—that he wouldn't come to the front, but he'd make him"—or some expressions of the kind, which drew forth angry retorts, ending in the application by Mr. DAVIES of the epithets liar or blackguard, his being collared by Mr. JOY, and terming the latter a Coward. The collaring is denied on the defence, but without removing the impression of, its actual occurrence conveyed by Mr. DAVIES' dying declaration. It was urged that, on the very evening, the deceased was anxious to have pistols, immediately to decide the affair; but, whatever in this respect may then have occurred, the reports enable us to come to no other conclusion than that the duel was forced upon him the following morning; it appearing that Mr. JOY left his house with pistols wrapped up in a towel, attended by Mr. POWYS—that he waited outside Mr. DAVIES', compound, while the latter went in and asked whether he, Mr. D., was prepared to give satisfaction to Mr. JOY for his language of the preceding night. The reply was, Certainly—but, recollecting he had no friend he stated the circumstance; when Mr. POWYS volunteered to act for him. Mr. POWYS then went out and informed Mr. JOY to that effect, who consequently went to seek another to act on his behalf, applied to Lieut. MORLAND, who however at first refused, but, on Mr. JOY's urging him to promise, in the event of his application to another party proving unsuccessful, he consented. That party refused and Lieut. MORLAND therefore accompanied him to the field. Here Mr. POWYS told the deceased that he ought to apologise for the expressions he had used towards Mr. JOY—this he at once expressed his willingness to do, but observed that Mr. JOY must equally apologise for having collared him. The reply of the latter was to the effect that that was no place for apologise. The signal to fire then agreed upon was the dropping of a glove, previous to which being given Mr. JOY was, under an erroneous impression, raising his pistol, but was arrested by Lt. MORLAND exclaiming "Not yet Joy." The Deputy Judge Advocate General in his rejoinder lays stress on this point as supporting the malice prepense, arguing that this gradual raising of the pistol in time for its discharge to be thus stayed, evidenced the taking of a deliberate aim. On the signal being really given, Ensign DAVIES immediatly discharged his pistol at random—Mr. JOY's followed and his opponent fell on his knees and face, the ball having passed through his head, entering the right side at the rim of his Cap and coming out at the left, proving by the very nature of the wound that he could scarce even have looked at his adversary in himself firing at him. The lapse between the discharge of the two pistols has, in the many rumours on the subject, given the most serious colouring to the affair; but it does not appear by the evidence that the unfair play dreaded did occur, the difference having been exceedingly slight and what must often naturally occur. Indeed, looking at the finding and sentence of the Court, we must deem this impression to have rested on their minds, and to have had its effect on their ultimate decision. Lieut. POWYS remained supporting Mr. DAVIES on the ground, while Lieut. MORLAND gallopped in search of medical assistance; the unhappy issue is already too well known. —*The Madras Herald, October* 14.

DELHI.

Maha Raja Runjeet Singh is, we hear, again recovered: but, the Medical Officer is of opinion that the discase is very likely to return.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 7.

The Nawab's partisans are endeavoring to spread a report that Colonel Skinner had bribed the principal witnesses to give evidence against Shumshoodeen!—*Ibid.*

It is probably unknown to our readers that Captain Barnes, the traveller, was offered, by His Majesty's Government, £1500 a year, as Secretary to the Legation in Persia, and Knighthood; but he very wisely we think, decided on sticking to John Company's *neemuck!*—*Ibid.*

The Saugor Mint has been abolished, and Lieut. Colonel Pregrave, the acting Mint Master, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Ibid.*

BAIZA BAEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEHLI GAZETTE.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I was not an eye witness to the mutiny in the Baiza Baee's camp and, therefore, cannot afford you any thing beyond what I have heard as to the real merits of the affair. I may, however, tell you what I believe to have been the case. A portion of the rabble force of the Mahrattah Princess, who were 7 months in arrears, mutinized for their pay, and seized her. Buxee, and I think two other confidential servants, as hostages. The offer of a portion of their arrears they refused, and they declined to give up their arms. In compliance with the requisition of our Civil authorities, Lieutenant Colonel Tulloch led all the disposable men of his Corps, about 150! and the two six Pounders under Lieutenant Ellis to the Mahrattah camp, on the evening of the 8th, and on the following morning was obliged to disperse the mutineers at the point of the bayonet, after a few rounds were fired from the Guns, rather I believe with a view to alarm, than to exterminate the unfortunate men, as it is said the 12 or 15 killed, were so by bayonet wounds. The soldiers did their duty well, and had nothing to do with the merits of the case. How far their being called on to act on such an occasion may meet the approbation of the Supreme Government remains to be seen. For my own part I would say until blood had been shed by either party, they ought to have allowed the old woman and her rabble to wrangle away, so long, at least, as the affair was confined to their own camp; but by taking part with the former they probably prevented her disbursing the little coin requisite to have saved the lives of the hostages, who were destroyed by the mutineers the moment our troops advanced.

Since the untoward event, the 60th Regt. has been joined by a Squadron of the 5th Cavalry and Wings of the 3rd & 71st Regts. from Mynpoorie and Cawnpore, which are I conclude to remain here pending the disposal of the Baee and her troops, by such orders as the Supreme Government may issue.

W.

Ibid.]

JEYPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I hear the little Major is in a horrible rage with all the Mofussil papers, and that he sent what *he* called a fair statement of the bloody affair at Jeypore to the Agra Press, but they refused to print it there, which has put the little gentleman into great dudgeon!—He says, I hear, that you ought all to be prosecuted, and, in which case, he would, I presume, retire, and live upon the damages!

C. B.

We suspect there is some mistake here—for, why should the Agra Press refuse to print Major Alves' statement?—ED.—*Ibid.*

FUTTYGHUR—BAIZA BAEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Futty Ghur, 27th Sept.—Mr. Editor,— you have of course received intelligence of the massacre at Futtyghur, and view it as a subject worthy of investigation, and, therefore, I trust you will give replies to the following questions:

What crime were the armed men charged with by the Magistrate, which called for his interference?

Had they no right to retain their arms as security for their arrears of pay, if they pleased, and then the Baiza Baee should have been referred to the Civil Court for their recovery?

Had they no just reason to dread Mahratta treachery, when called upon to lay down their arms?

Was there never a mutiny before in the Baee's Camp?

Why were the misguided men, who attempted to take the law into their own hands, not permitted to lay down their arms at Mr. Anybody's house where they thought the proximity of a British Officer, would protect them when defenceless?

I will tell you why, because there are, unfortunately, functionaries who prefer the exercise of authority to that of sense!—upon whose intellect experience has no effect!

Her Highness has been frequently called upon to disband her followers, and she refused! The feelings which led to this catastrophe have been in existence for months, and the conduct of the British Officers, has been in strict compliance with the wish of her Highness. They butchered her followers for doing nothing, and because they could not live upon the same.

Your's,
X. Y.

Ibid.]

AGRA.

AGRA.—This morning at 7 A. M. Cullian Sing the Sepahee of the 9th Native Infantry, who was convicted of the murder of Deenah Missur Havildar of the same corps, was hung at the edge of the Naomuhla Cantonment. in the presence of the Native troops, assembled on the parade for the occasion. Unfortunately the rope, by which the Prisoner was suspended, twice gave way, on the fall of the drop. The third time however two ropes were fixed to the sufferer's neck, and he was then launched succesfully. He struggled considerably, but in a few minutes life must have passed away. His body continued to hang up for two hours and it was then burnt at the edge of the Jamna.

We hear that the gallows erected on the occasion is the same as that used at the Civil Jail: that the fall the two first times was the usual one and that the rope was new and selected by the jullad or hangman as of the proper size and strength. It is curious too that in above one hundred executions which have taken place at Agra, a similar accident never occurred before.

The prisoner seemed very resigned to his fate, displaying indeed much of the feeling of conscious heroism, which made him act as a willing tool in

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the hand of others for the removal of the Havildar, and as the scape goat afterwards of the whole party. He was very properly questioned at the Gallows as to the truth of his confession, and as to the degree in which others were implicated in the crime. He only acknowledged however, that Gunesh the Kings evidence and Chundee Deen, Leyak Singh and Heera Singh, the three parties sentenced to imprisonment for life to the Jail of Allypore, were privy to the murder. He stoutly denied that any attempt on Colonel Paul or Captain Field's life was intended or that Mohun Diyall, Deoveedeen, and Suklall were implicated in the murder.

The early disposal of a case so important to the interests of the native army, reflects much credit on the Court of Sessions at Agra and the Nizamut Adaulut at Allahabad.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct.* 10.

The examination of Sunghee Hukeen Chund's papers still continues. Lieutenant Conolly will, we hear, remain employed at Agra probably for ten days or a fortnight more. It is generally understood in society, that Major Alves is himself satisfied that the attack of the 4th of June was got up by Jootaram and his followers, to throw discredit on the present administration at Juepore and possibly thus to pave the way to the restoration of the deposed minister, as the man best able to hold the reins of power in this distracted state.

We believe, that we are correct in stating that no Military movement is as yet in any way contemplated against Juepore. The Juepore Government have, it is said, as yet been only directed to discover the authors of the conspiracy under pain of summary retribution upon the state. But until Major Alves' proceedings are concluded, and unsuccessfully concluded too, the army need not look for even a shooting excursion against the Juepore game; for what possibility of even a skirmish taking place with our army, can there be.—*I bid.*

CAPE.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE FRONTIER.

(From the Graham's Town Journal of July 9, 1835.)

Thursday Morning.

His Excellency the Governor left Graham's Town, yesterday morning for Bathurst. It is the intention of His Excellency, as we understand, to visit Port Frances; from thence he will turn east ward, cross the Fish River at Caffer Drift—visit the Caffer Tribes under Pato and Kama,—proceed upwards to D'Urbanville, on the Keiskamma, where the Fingoes are located,—and after making such arrangements with regard to those people as may be deemed expedient, he will visit King William's Town, and from thence across the mountains N. W. to the Kat River. He will return to Graham's Town by Fort Beaufort.

We have pleasure in stating that the inhabitants of the Kat River are again dispersing themselves in order to resume their wonted occupations. This is cheering, inasmuch as there is still sufficient time before the close of the sowing season, to make considerable progress in agricultural operations. We believe that in that part of the colony some considerable alterations will be made; for instance, a Matrimonial Court has been established as Fort Beaufort which will in future save parties from a tedious and toilsome journey to Graham's Town. We understand also, that the Rev. Mr. Thomson will remove from the Kat River to Port Beaufort which place will henceforth be the residence both of the Clergyman and of the Justice of the Peace. Many other alterations and improvements are spoken of as likely to take place, and all of which go to show, that His Excellency—amidst all the stirring incidents of the Caffer war—has not been inattentive to the future comfort and convenience of the inhabitants in this part of the colony.

The Districts still remains tranquil, and the inhabitants are daily acquiring confidence in the efficiency of those regulations which have been so carefully adopted by His Excellency for their future safety. The Fingoes, as might be expected, on their first location, are rather unsettled; some robberies are reported to have been committed by them, and in one instance—in effecting their purpose—the boy in charge of cattle belonging to one of those tribes, has been murdered. The Clerk of the Peace will proceed from Graham's Town to the spot, for the purpose of examining into all the circumstances of the case that the perpetrators of the deed may be made a salutary example of. With this exception, we have no occurrence of a painful nature to detail, complicated as the government measures necessarily are at this moment, yet by the patience and perseverance of his Excellency, every contingency has been met and provided for, and we have no doubt whatever, but when his late measures for the security of the frontier shall have received the approval and confirmation of the Home Government—and of which no rational man can doubt—that the inhabitants at this end of the colony will enjoy permanent comfort and prosperity.

Extract from Private Letters.

King William's Town, July 5, 1835.

"We are extremely anxious just at present about the fate of Lieut. Bailey and his patrol, consisting of 27 men He was sent out 13 days ago with rations only for 2 days, and he has not since been heard of. The Colonel sent out a patrol in quest of him, which has just arrived after an unsuccessful search.

"We seriously fear they have all been surprised and murdered."

"July 6th.

"P. S. Nothing yet heard of Bailey and his patrol.—The Colonel is very uneasy.—I suppose a large force will be ordered out in search of him.—I hope we may have a brush with the rascals before we return."

Graham's Town, July 10, 1335.

"The Hostile Tribes have commenced warfare again, and are in great force at this side of the Kei.—Colonels Somerset and Smith are kept very busy.—Young Mr. Bailey and 30 men are missing, but it is hoped that they are all safe.—Report says that the enemy are determined to make a stand now: this report reached this morning.—The Troops will be kept very busy for some time to come.—Captain Ross has lost his baggage, and had a horse killed under him."

"Graham's Town, July 10, 1835.

"News has just reached us, that the Hostile Tribes are in great force all along our side of the Kei. Captain Ross had an affair with some of them, captured 4000 cattle, killed 30 Caffers, but received two wounds, and had his horse killed under him.—We are an anxiety to recive a despatch or express,

"Mr. Bailey, jun., and 30 men, are missing, but it is hoped that they may yet turn up; they went out on patrol, and have not yet returned."

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

A report of the committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into building new Houses of Parliament was on Friday night presented to their Lordships. In substance it resembles the report of the committee of the House of Commons; but has this specific proposition with reference to the "house:"—"That the house should be capable of containing 300 Peers on the floor, two feet being allowed for each Peers; and that the space occupied by each row of benches should not be less than three feet: that the same space be allowed below the bar and for the throne as was allowed in the house now occupied by the House of Commons: that the breadth of any new house to be erected should be such as to admit of one row of benches on each side, in addition to those which existed in the room lately occupied by this house, now occupied by the House of Commons: that a lobby be provided for the members of the House of Commons and other persons waiting to be called in, of not less than about 40 feet by 30, opposite the centre of the great door, and a hall outside of the said lobby. That a passage be provided leading round the outside of the house and communicating with the lobbies and the gangways in the house." Then follows a list of the apartments required, among which we notice the following accommodation for the public:—"Four galleries, with separate access to each—one to contain 100 members of the House of Commons and distinguished individuals; one for strangers, to contain 150 persons; one ditto ditto, to contain 24 persons."—*Times, June* 15.

BRITISH AUXILIARY FORCE.

Conditions under which British subjects will be admitted to the service of her Catholic Majesty Isabella the Second, Queen of Spain:—

1. The time of service to be for either one or two years, as may be preferred by the individual engaging to enter her Majesty's service.

2. The pay and allowances to be the same as in the English service, according to the rank or employment of each individual.

3. This force to be governed in conformity with the British military articles of war, and in matters not of a military nature, by the laws and institutions of Spain.

4. At the conclusion of the service each officer to receive a compensation equal to the amount of the pay of one half their respective service, without prejudice to any further recompense which the Government may confer for special services, on the recommendation of the Commanding Officer of the Forces.

5. The amount of bounty for each recruit, on being attested in the service of the Queen of Spain, will be Two Pounds Sterling,

6. Each non-commissioned officer and private to receive, at the conclusion of their respective services, a compensation equal to the pay of two, four, or six months, according to their conduct, at the discretion of their Commanding Officers.

7. The compensations designated in the preceding articles to be absolutely forfeited in case any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private should be dismissed the service, or retire from it without the sanction of the Commander of the Forces, unless on account of wounds or sickness acquired in the service.

8. In case the Spanish Government should find it expedient to dispense wich the services of any individual, he shall receive the compensation corresponding to his time of service, as determined by the first, fourth, and fifth articles.

9. The wounded, invalids, and widows of those who may be killed in action, or die on actual service shall be entitled to the pensions corresponding to their respestive ranks and employments, according to the regulations of the British army.

10. In all other matters not herein detailed the rules and regulations of the British service will, as far as the cases admit, be adhered to.

11. All the recommendations made by the Commander of this Force in favour of the officers and soldiers of all ranks composing it, both during the war and after its conclusion, will be most favourably attended to, by the Spanish Government.

On the part of the Spanish Government,

MIG. RICARDO DE ALAVA.

The foregoing to be circulated to the Recruiting Establishments of her Majesty, the original with the seal and signature of his Excellency the Representative of the Queen Donna Isabella being in my possession.

DE LACY EVANS.

Bryanston-square, 22 June, 1835.

THE MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

The importance of the proposed measure for Municipal Reform can hardly be rated too highly. It will at once restore to the people benefits of which they have been deprived by a profligate system of waste and malversation; and it will practise them in the business of watching the administration of their affairs, and exercising a judgment upon the most immediate experience of the effects of good or bad management. Instead of nests of jobbing, the improved corporations will be local Parliaments, which which will school their constituencies in the use of their privileges. It is observed in the navy, that the best hands are those which have been employed in small craft, and we shall be much mistaken if a result of the same kind be not produced by the lessons on a small scale learnt in the conduct of local affairs. Certain it is, that there has hitherto been the closet connexion between Parliamentary and Corporation corruption, and it is but reasonable to presume that there will be no less intimate a relation between good municipal management and the purer and better working of the representative system.

We look forward to two political advantages,—first, the destruction of the corrupt local oligarchies, at natural enmity with good government and its supporters; and, secondly, the moral and intellectual improvement of the people, by versing them in the management of their affairs, and accustoming them to feel that their immediate interests are connected with the right choice of, and right judgement upon, their representatives. In small district the effect of every measure, for the public convenience or otherwise, must be most sensibly felt, and those who have either to approve or to complain will refer the matter to the election of good or bad councellors.

The basis of the electoral system proposed in the bill, the ratepaying householders, seem to us unexceptionable. The term of residence required appears too long, but this is a question of degree, the principle being reasonable, as some local attachment and local knowledge should be supposed in the voter. The Town Council elected by the householders will be the governing body, the Aldermen, whose very name is a by-word of contempt, being swept away.

No qualification beyond that for the burgess is required of the candidates for the Town Council or any municipal office. This is a most meritorious abandonment of a foolish aristocratic practice.

The Town Council, or Local Parliaments, will be triennial; but a third will go out every year, and the number will be filled up, by annual elections,—an arrangement which is advocated as diminishing the excitement of elections, guarding against abrupt changes of the whole body, and always securing in it the presence of some more or less acquainted with the business of the district. On the other hand, it is objected that partial changes do not sufficiently rouse the attention and energies of voters, and that those who are actuated by sinister motives obtain advantages in them.

The possible number of the Council ranging as high as 90 in the large towns, we cannot but consider as faultily large. In such large assemblies the motive to useful exertion is diminished, as the honour of those who toil is shared with the idle and careless; and further, their numbers allow of cabals and factions, and are unfavourable to the best consideration and dispatch of business. Our House of Commons we regard as a warning example of these faults. It is too large for any deliberative capacity.

The proposed bill will annually bring the accounts of boroughs under the view of those concerned in the just application of the funds. One auditor is to be appointed by the Mayor, two auditors are to be chosen yearly by the burgesses (the enfranchised householders); the latter provision we regard as an admirable feature of the plan. The three auditors so appointed, one by the chosen president of the Town Council, and the other two directly by the ratepayers, will have to examine the borough accounts every half-year, and the accounts are to be published annually.

The two great principles of the measure are thus publicity and responsibility; and after they have come into operation, it must be the fault of the enfranchised inhabitants of their affairs are not brought into a train of good management. The authors of the bill have shown a wise and manly confidence in the popular basis they have chosen for it—they have not been frightened at their own work, or raised a structure slight and narrow, in distrust of the foundation selected for it—they have had no fear of the principles upon which they have proceeded, but have pursued them to their due extent, their last application, with the same reliance on their virtues with which they first adopted them. There is, therefore, more harmony in the plan than in any other measure of improvement in our time. We have seen popular principles handled like hot iron, taken up in haste, and dropped as soon as felt, or shifted from hand to hand, with every contortion of fear and pain. There is nothing of this in the present measure. The principles which the authors felt it safe and useful to adopt have been steadily maintained, and allowed their scope. The plan indicates no grudging spirit, no givings and misgivings, no desire to tie up with the one hand the benefit offered with the other, such as we have marked in men who have had no heart and no faith in their work. The only exception to this observation in the proposed measure is the condition for the payment of rates. We much regret that this unnecessary and illiberal provision has been introduced into the bill. Burgesses who, for any length of time, were unable to pay their rates, would fall into a condition below the qualification; and any temporary irregularity should not be visited with such a degradation as disfranchisement, which must be a mark of disgrace most strongly felt in a msall district.

We rejoice that the licensing authority is to be transferred from the Magistracy to the Town Council—if no other advantage be obtained, it will be much to deliver the ministers of justice from the taint of suspicion which has accompanied the exercise of that power.

Among the merits of the measure is the rapidity of its operation. The corrupted system expires with the fall of the leaf in October, and is immediately succeeded by the new system in full force.

The part of the plan respecting which the best informed minds will have most doubts, is the election of Magistrates. We trust, however, that the establishment of local courts will supersede the questionable arrangements. In any case, however, we are prepared to show that a Magistrate should be removable upon the praver of a large proportion of the inhabitants of a district; and we agree with Bentham, that such power of removal is much more important to the people, and may be much more safely entrusted to them, than the election.

In certain places we see that the Council is to recommend persons for the Commission of the Peace, and the Crown is to approve or negative; and in these cases where is the power of removal to be placed? A selection may be unwisely made, and carelessly or ignorantly ratified; but, upon experience of the blunder, surely the correction of it should be provided for. The committal of injustice is not to be continued because a wrong choice has been made; and of this we may be assured that there is no power so likely to be carefully and reluctantly exercised as that for the removal of Justices, whether it be deposited in one Minister of Justice responsible to Parliament, or in any considerable number of people, who will not be moved to a requisition for so strong a measure as the dismissal of a magistrate, without very urgent cause. The difficulty of getting rid of bad Magistrates is one of the faults in our present system; and, to make the matter worse, the most careless or partial mode of appointment consists with it. Yet what is so important to society as the administration of justice? We hope this great object will be kept in view in the arrangements relating to the Magistracy in the Corporation Bill.

The Tories will not repeat their blunder in the instance of Parliamentary Reform. Instead of resisting the principle of the Corporation Bill as unjust and ruinous, they affect to acquiesce in the necessity of reform, and reserve their hostility for the details of the measure. To destroy it by evisceration—to cut out or pare away all its virtues in detail, is their object. They will attempt to raise the burgess franchise, to introduce another qualification for the Council, and municipal offices; and to extend the term for which the members of the Town Councils are to be elected. The most determined resistance must be made to any such endeavours to impair the efficiency of the bill, and the people must bestir themselves for the protection of the measure, which has been framed for their best advantage. Ministers have so far done their duty and acted up to the wishes of their best friends. They have produced a great measure for a great object, and it is now for the people, so deeply interested in the success, to exert themselves, by all legitimate means, to secure it.—*Examiner, June* 14.

THE BRITISH LEVIES FOR SPAIN.

In consequence of the advertisement which appeared this morning, intimating that Colonel Robinson would attend at the office at Charing-cross East, four doors from Trafalgar-square, to afford every information relative to the enlistment into the expedition about to be raised for the Queen of Spain by direction of the Spanish Minister, General Alava, to be commanded by Colonel De Lacy Evans, M. P., that office was crowded throughout the day by applicants of every grade, desirous of engagements. We understand that a great many officers of the highest rank and character have volunteered. As the affair, however, is yet scarcely organized, we can only learn that it is proposed to raise fourteen battalions of infantry, three of artillery, and one of rifles. The principal recruits will be raised in Devonshire, Lancashire, and Ireland, a committee being appointed for the latter county in Cork. It is proposed that a portion of the force shall be dispatched in about a fortnight.—*Ibid.*.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Thomas Campbell Robertson, Esq., was appointed provisionally an ordinary member of the Council of India.

Mr. Brassey, of the unfortunate house of Lees, Brassey and Farr, has a family of fifteen children.

Bombay,—*Printed and Published for the* Proprietors, *at the* Gazette Office, *by* Nowrojee Hormuzjee, *at No.* 1, *Nesbit Lane, Fort, where all communications addressed to the* Editor *will be received.*